

Khaddam arrives in Kuwait

KUWAIT, April 30 (R). — Syria's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam arrived here today with a message from President Hafez Assad to the Emir Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah. He told reporters at the airport the message dealt with President Assad's visit to Moscow earlier this month and his own visit to Washington where he had talks on the Middle East with President Carter and other officials. He is due to see the Emir later today and leave for Abu Dhabi with a similar message to the United Arab Emirates leader Sheikh Zaid Ibn Sulan.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

PLO Executive Committee meets in Damascus

BEIRUT, April 30 (R). — The Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation will meet under its Chairman, Mr. Yasser Arafat, in Damascus today, the Palestine news agency Wafa said here tonight. It said the committee would resume discussions on naming members of the PLO Central Committee, which acts as liaison between the Executive Committee and the Palestine National Council. Wafa added that the committee would also discuss other items. It did not elaborate.

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With batons and teargas Bhutto prevents mass march on his home

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, April 30 (R). — Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government today contained a mass protest here by opponents demanding that he resign, and prevented a mass march on his home. Police with batons and teargas fought running battles with mobs in the streets of the old city of Rawalpindi, to keep protesters at least 3 kms from the premier's house.

Troops held in reserve were not needed to help keep order. Then Mr. Bhutto, 49, went out himself to tour trouble-makers, riding in a jeep and attired in an immaculate pin-striped suit with a rose in his lapel.

Later, he also drove to the luxury Intercontinental Hotel for a surprise 45-minute meeting with the acting leader of the opposition, Pir Pagaro, who police had locked in his suite for 24 hours so he could not lead the demonstrations.

"I am hopeful about the future," Mr. Bhutto said, when asked afterwards if there would be a negotiated end to the crisis with the opposition.

His opponents launched their mass agitation soon after elections on March 7 — which they alleged were rigged — swept Mr. Bhutto's People's Party back to power.

Some 250 people have since died in street violence and three cities are under martial law. Most opposition leaders are detained. Today's much-publicised day of protest, however, was blunted by the police show of force.

Mr. Bhutto declined to disclose details of his talks with Mr. Pir Pagaro, who has played a central role in discussion on possible terms for a dialogue among jailed leaders of the nine-party opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA).

"It was an entirely personal discussion," Mr. Bhutto said. In the streets today at least one demonstrator was shot and wounded in a clash with police, witnesses said. Stones thrown by crowds hurt several policemen.

Mobs burned the headquarters of the police anti-corruption bureau and a fire engine was set on fire.

The opposition said that in the past 48 hours police had prevented many would-be demonstrators entering Rawalpindi, which is close to the federal capital of Islamabad.

Mr. Bhutto had a strong police escort for his drive into Rawalpindi today.

Vance briefs Dinitz on latest M.E. talks

WASHINGTON, April 30 (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance yesterday briefed Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz on the latest Middle East talks earlier this week between U.S. leaders and His Majesty King Hussein.

Emerging from a 45-minute meeting at the State Department, Mr. Dinitz told reporters: "Since I was not overly optimistic before (King Hussein's visit), I am not unduly pessimistic now."

He said any full assessment of the prospects for peace would have to await the completion of the U.S. talks with various Middle East leaders. President Carter has already met Israeli, Egyptian and Jordanian leaders and will see Syrian and Saudi leaders next month.

Mr. Dinitz said that from King Hussein's public statements in Washington it appeared that King Hussein appeared to have a "softer" view of dealing with the Palestinian question.

The King was speaking primarily about self-determination for Palestinians and definitely had not made himself the champion of a Palestinian state or of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the ambassador said.

Asked about press reports today that Israel had obtained by stealth 200 tons of uranium several years ago, he said this had been denied flatly in Israel.

"My categorical answer is that the results of my trip have been very satisfactory. OPEC will solve its problems," he told a press conference before flying off to Iraq, the fifth leg of his tour.

This was as far as he could go when pressed about the outcome of his discussions with the leaders of Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iran.

In any case the president could not be more explicit, because Hawke's Iraq's approval is also considered important for the acceptance of any peace formula he might have.

Then there are other OPEC hard-liners like Libya and Algeria which President Perez is not visiting in his current travels.

Suarez, Carter discuss nuclear fuel for Spain

WASHINGTON, April 30 (R). — Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez ended a brief visit saying he found President Carter "very responsive" to Spain's needs for nuclear fuel.

At a press conference at the end of a one-day visit to Washington, Carter said he and Mr. Suarez had discussed the question of U.S. uranium exports to Spain and added the problem was "on its way to solution."

The U.S. decision last month to temporarily suspend export of nuclear materials upset Spain and the Spanish government threatened to cancel nuclear agreements with the United States.

The Spanish prime minister told reporters his country was particularly dependent on nuclear fuels because it lacked natural petroleum reserves.

Earlier President Carter told reporters he was impressed with Spain's move towards democracy, adding that he thought it was "brilliant and much more successful than we hoped."

At his press conference the prime minister said he would be announcing his election plans next week in Spain.

For the time being, he said, he was visiting world leaders. He added that his trips were to build a basis "for a more agile and flexible foreign policy" for Spain.

Saudis give King Khaled rousing welcome

AMMAN, April 30 (R). — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia flew home today to a big popular and official welcome after medical treatment in London, Riyadh Radio reported in a broadcast monitored here.

The monarch, who underwent hip surgery, was given a rousing welcome by thousands of people as his private jet touched down at Riyadh airport.

He was at a private hospital in London for two months. A commentary by the state-run radio said the big welcome and the sincere feelings expressed both by Saudis and other Arabs were tantamount to a public poll on the Kingdom's policies.

"They also represent an appreciation of the kingdom's position and its honourable stand in the service of the Arab cause," it added.

The radio commentator described the welcome as one of the most spectacular scenes in the country's history and said it was "the greatest demonstration of love and allegiance" to the king.

Crown Prince Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz led members of the ruling family, government leaders, the diplomatic corps and popular delegations from all parts of the kingdom in greeting the monarch.

The King was embraced by members of the ruling family as he stepped down from the aircraft.

The national anthem was played and King Khaled reviewed a guard of honour before entering the VIP lounge at the airport where government leaders from neighbouring Gulf states joined well-wishers in greeting the monarch.

The commentator said the king's era had consecrated security, prosperity and justice in the country. It was thanks to the Saudi leaders' far-sightedness, not the country's oil wealth, that Saudi Arabia had occupied a distinctive position among world countries, he added.

Schoolchildren, who were given the day off for the occasion, lined the city streets, decorated with triumphal and illuminated arches, to cheer the royal procession.

Perez: "OPEC will solve its problems"

TEHRAN, April 30 (R). — President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela flew to Baghdad today, expressing satisfaction about his six-nation Gulf tour to help resolve an oil price dispute among the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

President Perez told his press conference that the two-tier price problem would be resolved at the proper time.

After the press conference, the president drove to the airport, where at the royal pavillion he had talks lasting nearly an hour with the Shah of Iran before taking off for Baghdad.

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PRIVATE VISIT -- His Majesty King Hussein is seen upon his arrival at Atlanta, Georgia (whose state motto is wisdom, justice and moderation), Saturday for a two-day private visit. He is seen in the picture with the Governor of Georgia, Mr. George Busbee, King Hussein was accompanied by Mr. Thomas Pickering, U.S. Ambassador to Jordan and Gen. Zaid Ibn Shaker, Commander of the Armed Forces. (AP wirephoto).

PLO official says in an interview: U.S. is trying to solve Palestine problem "at the expense of some Arabs"

AMMAN, April 30 (R). — A Palestinian leader said in an interview published here today that the United States was trying to solve the Palestine problem at the expense of some Arabs.

Mr. Abdel Muhsein Abu Ma'ine Liberation Organisation told the newspaper Al Akhbar zar, spokesman for the Palestine Arab countries should coordinate their efforts to "reject" U.S. designs.

He said: "So far as indicated by its policy, America is trying to substitute the right of the Palestinian people to repatriation by settlement. It is also trying to bypass their right to set up an independent state on their homeland."

"Such attempts self-expressed in statements made by (U.S. President) Carter and other American leaders so far are not fit to serve as a just and sound basis to solve the Middle East conflict," he added.

"In fact, we consider them a dishonest attempt to bypass the core of the problem in the region, namely the Palestine case and the rights of the Palestinian people," he said. "This is because the principles and trends on which the American

statements are based constitute a clear attempt to solve the Palestine problem at the expense of some Arabs."

Mr. Abu Ma'izar, who also heads the PLO Executive Committee's National and International Relations Department, said: "In other words, America wants to absolve Israel from responsibility for rendering our people homeless and depriving them from the right to self-determination and building an independent state on their homeland."

"We warn (the Arabs) against being cheated by these American principles and trends. We have already made clear our attitude towards them and urged the need for resisting them."

"To ensure that such attempts are foiled, it is necessary to abide by the Rabat summit resolutions and coordinate Arab efforts to reject these designs," he added.

Replying to question Mr. Ma'izar described the Soviet stand on PLO participation in the Geneva peace conference as clear, frank and decisive.

He said the Soviet attitude was not new and had been expressed several times, the last of which was in the recent Syrian-Soviet joint statement

when the Soviet Union "affirmed that the PLO, as a basic party to the Middle East conflict, should attend the Geneva conference on equal footing as others concerned in the matter."

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Camp to be set up for Palestinians in south Lebanon

BEIRUT, April 30 (AFP). — A new Palestinian refugee camp will be built in South Lebanon to take hundreds of families displaced from the Beirut area by the Lebanese civil war, reliable sources said today.

According to the sources, the decision was one of the results of yesterday's meeting between President Elias Sarkis and Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat.

The refugees expelled from the Tal Al Zatar camp east of Beirut when it was seized by rightwing forces, were temporarily occupying the leftist-held rightist Christian village of Damour, about 20 kms south of Beirut.

The sources said it had been decided to build the new camp at Bassiyeh near Saïda and the Palestinians would be moved there by early June, allowing the original residents of Damour to return.

The other main topic at yesterday's meeting, the sources said, was how to apply the 1969 Cairo agreement which regulates relations between the Palestinians and the Lebanese state.

Mr. Arafat expressed the concern of the Palestinians that their camps were insufficiently protected by the number of militia permitted under the agreement (seven per thousand inhabitants).

He was reported to have disagreed with President Sarkis on this subject and on the question of supply routes to Palestinian bases in south Lebanon.

But he promised to do his best to eliminate the obstacles preventing the full application of the Cairo agreement, the sources added.

The newspaper Al Nahar reported that they discussed the possibility of forming a joint Lebanese-Palestinian military committee to carry out the agreement.

It said Mr. Sarkis told the PLO leader he was determined

to have the agreement applied and he hoped the Palestinian leadership would respond favourably as soon as possible.

In a separate development the 25-year-old son of assassinated Lebanese leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt was today declared his successor as president of the Progressive Socialist Party.

Mr. Walid Jumblatt, a political science graduate from the American University of Beirut, was declared returned unopposed in a party election.

AMMAN, April 30 (R). — A Palestine Liberation Organisation spokesman denied here today that a delegation was in Amman to discuss a possible visit to Jordan by PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

The spokesman described a report to this effect by the Kuwait newspaper Al Qabas as completely unfounded.

He said a date for a visit by Mr. Arafat to Jordan had not been set.

Al Qabas reported that Mr. Arafat was expected to visit Amman on May 20 and that a delegation led by National Council Speaker Khaled Al Fahouh arrived here on Wednesday to prepare for the trip.

During an Arab summit conference in Cairo earlier this year, His Majesty King Hussein invited the Palestinian leader to visit Amman, but no date for the journey was fixed.

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Ugandan troops are helping Zaire, plan to march on S. Africa, Rhodesia

NAIROBI, April 30 (R). — President Idi Amin of Uganda returned to Kampala today from Zaire, and said his troops there were helping Zaire so that they could then march on South Africa and Rhodesia.

Uganda Radio quoted President Amin as saying that Zaire's southern province of Shaba, where government troops are fighting rebel forces, was "a key area for the African advance on South Africa and Rhodesia."

He said Uganda was "assisting Zaire to fight against the rebels so that he could march his troops from there to liberate South Africa," the radio reported.

In Kinshasa, the official news agency Azap reported that President Amin left Zaire last night for home after a visit to advanced positions held by the Moroccan-backed Zairese government forces in Shaba.

He visited the town of Mutshatsha, the forward headquarters of the Zaire-Moroccan advance, it said. Azap reported earlier that President Amin was leading a platoon of Ugandan "suicide strike force" troops to the battlefield.

Uganda Radio, monitored here, said President Amin had left behind six Ugandan battalion commanders who had gone to the front at Mutshatsha from where they would form a joint command with Moroccan and Zairese troops under the command of President Mobutu.

President Amin blamed Angola for the invasion of Shaba, the radio said, and also said some mercenaries had entered the province from Zambia.

The Ugandan leader, who said he had flown over the front-line in a helicopter with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, warned that the super-powers should not give arms to the rebels.

"He thanked the United States, France, China, Morocco and Belgium for giving material assistance to the people of

Zaire," the radio added.

He described the morale of his troops in Zaire as very high, but did not say how many were in Shaba.

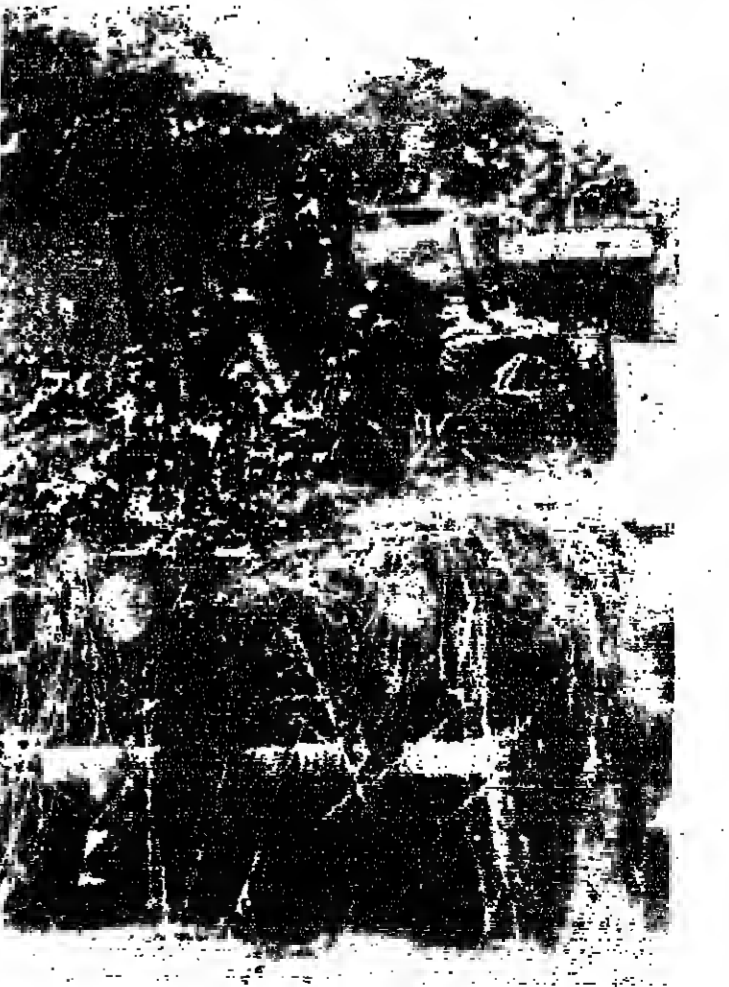
On the Zaire trip the president was accompanied by his 10-year-old son Moses.

During the visit the field marshal inspected captured Soviet and East German weapons and sampled African combat rations, Uganda Radio said.

His statement that Shaba -- the former Katanga -- was a better base for African nationalist movements than Tanzania reiterated a point of view he advanced two years ago.

Neither Shaba nor Tanzania has a border with South Africa.

Uganda Radio quoted President Amin as saying that mercenaries from Zambia had entered Shaba.



HEAVILY CAMOUFLAGED -- Troops of the Zairese army ride in a heavily camouflaged jeep near the Lubudi river in Shaba province last week. (AP wirephoto).

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Mobutu's popularity given a boost after Shaba visit

By Alan Cowell
MUTSHATSHA, Zaire, April 30 (R). — Zaire's soldier-president relaxed among the mango trees, eating U.S. army emergency rations while an aide buffed up his boots and troops goose-stepped by, singing of war.

Earlier, he had been welcomed in another town by teenage girls gyrating in a dance of explicit submission. Aides surrounding him wore tiny badges bearing his portrait.

Since he took power in 1965, Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko has created an increasingly personalised and centralised style of government that has brooked no opposition in his vast, turbulent country.

If his control of the multi-tribal country seemed threatened by an insurrection that started in the mineral-rich southern Province of Shaba eight weeks ago, President Mobutu now seems to have weathered the political storm of the rebellion, even if the military battle is not yet over.

On Thursday Zaire army paratroopers dropped behind insurgent lines in an attempt to hasten the defeat of the rebels.

Western diplomats ascribe President Mobutu's success to his astute organisation of international help, the lack of cohesive opposition to his rule and to a fine sense of timing that brought him to Shaba as the tide turned against the rebels.

This dusty railhead, a mere dot on the map of Zaire set among soaring eucalyptus trees in the remote reaches of Shaba, formerly called Katanga, has become a symbol of Gen. Mobutu's resolve to put down the invasion.

President Mobutu says the invaders, former Katangese gendarmes, came from Angola with Soviet and Cuban support. The three countries deny the charge.

Mutshatsha fell to the rebels early in the war but was retaken after a month's occupation. Some 1,500 Moroccan troops, called in to help, supported government forces as the rebels melted away.

By gaining support from West-Leaning Morocco, President Mobutu scored two clear diplomatic points -- he kept the dispute, nominally at least, African in nature in accordance with OAU principles, and he bolstered his country's image as a bulwark against Soviet expansionism in the continent, observers said.

He was quick to fly in here after the town fell on April 24, posing readily for Western photographers and taunting the West to support him. "If Europe trembles whenever Brezhnev coughs, it is not for me," he said.

President Mobutu has sought to put down the Soviet version of events in Shaba -- that it is a people's uprising. By insisting that Angola was supporting a secessionist movement, he has also tried to discredit the Marxist Angolan government, with whom his relations have been persistently poor.

"Every African country has its own Shaba," one African diplomat said, "so nobody on the continent would like to back separatism in any form."

Shaba has a long history of turmoil, dating back to its secession as the independent state of Katanga for just over two years in the early 1960s under the late Mr. Moise Tshombe.

After President Mobutu's rise to power in 1965 as commander-in-chief of the nation-

al army, the Katangese were again involved in uprisings in 1966 and 1967. In both cases they were put down and the result was to strengthen the control exercised by President Mobutu's government.

A glance at the official slogans accompanying his tour this week of Shaba indicates the kind of rule he has. "Mobutu is our only guide," one said. "We renew our faith in the guide" said another.

Some foreign observers date a visit in 1972 to Peking where he saw at first hand the example of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

In 1973, Mr. Mobutu's writings and teachings were enshrined in the national philosophy of Mobutism.

At the same time, tribal and ideological differences between opposition groups and an efficient close watch on any Zaire opposition have minimized public dissent.

According to Western diplomatic sources, there are around 10 opposition groups in exile, but they vary in ideological complexion from Marxism to liberalism. Few offer any politically mature ideas.

A recent meeting in Geneva failed to reunite them, fountering on the rocks of tribalism, ideological disparity and the rival ambitions of various opposition leaders to be president, the sources said.

The weakness of the opposition is compounded by the efficiency of internal security organs, the sources said.

The threat posed to the president by the Shaba invasion was thus reduced since there was no single figure who could speak for opposition groups in any attempt to replace him, the sources said.

Recently his Shaba tour seems to have increased enthusiasm among officially-organized crowds turning out to meet him.

Until the invasion, he had been credited with maintaining internal peace in the country for 10 years after the violent years of the 1960s.

Despite this, the president faces problems in Shaba Province, as elsewhere, inflation has virtually doubled prices over the past year and the world slump in copper prices has hit Shaba's main source of prosperity.

It also remains to be seen how much the international help President Mobutu has received during the invasion from the U.S., Belgium, France and Morocco will alleviate his economic difficulties.

Carter's 1st 100 days stamp him as a very active new president

By Roy Gutman
WASHINGTON, April 30 (R). — President Carter yesterday completed 100 days in office after launching a series of bold initiatives which stamp him as one of the most active new men in the White House since President Franklin D. Roosevelt 44 years ago.

Since Mr. Roosevelt took office in 1933 and started the practice of taking an administration's measure after its first 100 days, few presidents have approached his pace of activity.

Mr. Jimmy Carter appears to be one of them.

But, unlike Mr. Roosevelt's early concentration on economic measures to pull the country out of the Great Depression, President Carter's efforts have shown an extraordinary and unexpected emphasis on foreign affairs.

His stress on running an open government and discussing policies in public has won him much popularity. But, increasingly his handling of foreign affairs is tending to return to traditional secret diplomacy.

Initiatives are under way in half a dozen areas of foreign policy.

These are to bring peace to the Middle East, a transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia, drastic joint reductions in nuclear arsenals with the Soviet Union, reconciliation with Cuba and Vietnam, a curb on the spread of nuclear weapons and heightened world concern over human rights.

"There's hardly a place on the face of the earth where this State Department hasn't touched," Mr. Carter's Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, told reporters recently.

"But three months have not been enough time to develop comprehensive policies."

The outspoken Mr. Young himself is symbolic of problems the administration has had in its early days. The black former civil rights leader has spoken positively about the current role of Cuban troops in Angola, warning Americans against being paranoid about communism and stated that he did not want to have much to do with the

South African government. In the process, he has moved well ahead of the formulation of policy and had to make an embarrassing number of retractions. His views on South Africa make it very difficult for him to deal with that country, diplomats say.

The president also has had to retreat from positions. He abandoned his proposal for a \$50 tax rebate, backed down on vetoing what he considered to be wasteful water development projects and withdrew his nomination of Mr. Theodore Sorensen to head the Central Intelligence Agency.

All were strategic retreats in the face of heavy congressional opposition, but they left political supporters bewildered and legislators irritated.

"Cumulatively, the compromise suggests an excessive haste either in the embrace of policy of withdrawal from it," the New York Times commented in an editorial.

Nevertheless the president has won broad public approval for his overall approach, thanks in part to his ability to demonstrate his claim to be close to "the man in the street."

Officials concede that the president's penchant for explaining his views on foreign affairs may cause problems in dealing with foreign leaders and that real agreements can be reached only through traditional secret diplomacy.

But they see his approach as essential to establishing his freedom to negotiate abroad.

"We are trying to demystify foreign policy," one administration official said. "Foreign policy was inadequately explained by the last administration. Our objectives must be explained and understood so that our policy can be sold to Congress."

Unlike former President Ford, who leaned heavily on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Mr. Carter himself sets the tone for American foreign policy.

Recently he told visitors to his office that he was putting a very heavy emphasis on solving the Middle East situation this year because it was taking a great deal of his and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's time.

Despite some initial adverse

reaction from both sides in the Middle East conflict, a consensus seems to be growing around the outlines of Mr. Carter's approach. This is that Israel ultimately must withdraw from the occupied territories except for minor border adjustments, Palestinians must have a homeland and Arab countries must agree to normal relations with Israel.

Less successful was his handling of American strategic arms proposals which he disclosed at a press conference on the eve of Mr. Vance's trip to Moscow last month. The Soviet leadership bluntly rejected both a proposal for broad cuts in both countries' nuclear arsenals and one for minor reductions.

Despite adverse reactions in Latin America and elsewhere, Mr. Carter has said he has no intention of backing down from his concern over human rights.

But officials do not expect him to repeat actions which greatly angered Soviet authorities, such as sending a letter to dissident leader Andrei Sakharov.

The administration's pronouncements on human rights abuses abroad have grown less frequent and Mr. Vance, in a forthcoming policy statement, is expected to broaden the definition to include economic as well as political rights.

Mr. Carter has been given high marks by critics for his handling of some other overseas issues. In dealing with Zaire, for example, he refused President Mobutu's request for arms and ammunition to combat rebel invaders in Shaba Province.

By limiting American involvement, he opened the way for African countries to provide support for the Zaire government.

The Zaire situation has one thing in common with Mr. Carter's handling of a likely joint initiative with Britain over Rhodesia, the successful negotiations with Cuba over fisheries boundaries and forthcoming talks with Vietnam on normalising relations.

They are being treated in confidence and without a great deal of public discussion.

Many officials here expect this will increasingly be the pattern of Mr. Carter's foreign policy.

No breaking away from the apron strings

The election of Mr. Walid Junblatt to head of the Progressive Socialist Party is more eloquent testimony to the continued dominance of the confessional unit as the ultimate basis of power in Lebanese politics than a thousand commentaries on the subject.

This is not meant as a criticism of Mr. Walid Junblatt himself, who from all indications is an upstanding young man whose influence in Lebanese politics to date has been to the good of all concerned and whose record is as unblemished as his short career in politics. It was he who stemmed the tide of blood-letting at the time of his father's assassination and openly disavowed all claims to vengeance, thereby doing his country an immeasurable service. He is educated, modern and to all indications as cosmopolitan as they come.

Yet it is precisely his inexperience, his previous declarations of non-involvement in politics that makes his virtual appointment to the leadership of a lay socialist party all the more striking. Surely he did not work his way up through the ranks and clearly the fact that he had inherited the quasi-feudal leadership of most of Lebanon's Druze community must have swayed the decision, which he was no doubt reluctant, if willing, to accept.

Granted the name Junblatt carries a lot of political weight in Lebanon, just as the Kennedy name does in the United States. Yet it was not the family connection alone, with its public appeal to a significant segment of the population, but the confessional power base which the family possesses that must have decided the matter of his election.

Let us not be naive; pragmatism is part and parcel of politics, yet this particular bit of pragmatism, so artfully used by the Progressive Socialist Party, is indicative of a general Lebanese malaise. If the party felt it could not stand on its own feet and had to lean on confessional crutches, it means that the declared objectives of the country's leftist parties: secularisation and the transformation of the power structure in Lebanon, leading to the introduction of a semblance of Western democracy, is one of the major victims that fell by the wayside in the course of the civil war.

When the Progressive Socialist party bowed to the inevitable, it was signalling to the world a fact that was already quite apparent: that political parties in Lebanon are not yet in a position to break away from the apron strings of confessional allegiance.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Two of the Jordanian dailies commented in their Saturday editorials on His Majesty King Hussein's affirmations to various U.S. circles during his visit that only when a just and honourable settlement has been worked out can true peace be obtained in the region.

AL RA'I, said that since its creation, Israel has been striving to depict the Arab-Israeli conflict as a question of just ensuring the security and protection of Israel. Pro-Zionist influence in the U.S. and European mass medias have been successful in doing so far the past year and have even convinced a number of world leaders of this allegation.

Israel has always pretended that the intransigent Palestinians were the main obstacles to peace, the paper said. However, the international community should examine the Palestinians case justly, with a human look, as they have been expelled and persecuted even in the camps where they have found a miserable refuge.

The Israeli myth of possible secure borders has been destroyed by the Arabs in 1973, the paper said. President Carter's understanding of the true

causes of the conflict and his efforts to deal with the problem with a morality and humane attitude which would not only benefit the Arabs but would bolster the U.S. position in this region if not worldwide, disturbs Israel which tries to avoid the issue.

AL DISTOUR, said that the Geneva Middle East peace conference will be a "confrontation" of opposed parties and will determine peace in the region and possibly in other parts of the world. For that reason, the paper said, His Majesty has found it necessary to stress the importance of preparing for it, to avoid false illusions if somehow it meets with obstacles and difficulties.

As for the Israeli pretensions that it needs secure borders, they have been put down by the Arabs in 1973 and the only true solution which can bring peace to Israel would be a just and honourable peace settlement.

The only protection Israel will get is when the Arabs feel that they have obtained such a peace. History during the past 30 years and the various Arab-Israeli wars confirm this point, the paper concluded.

Opinions differ in meeting of Marxist editors, source reports

By Philippe Debeusschev

PRAGUE, April 30 (AFP). — Differences of opinion between pro-Soviet and Euro-Communists have emerged clearly during a private meeting of the editorial committee of the international Marxist magazine Problems of Peace and Socialism, which ended here last night, a Western communist source said.

The meeting, held every three years and attended this time by the representatives of 75 Eastern, Western and Third World Communist parties, had never been so animated, the source added.

Speakers sometimes went beyond the strict terms of the committee, whose job was to review the magazine's progress and determine its future direction and content. The Soviet Union, whose principal representative, party Politburo candidate member Boris Ponomarev, on Wednesday attacked systematic human rights violations in Western countries, and apparently proposed a resolution on this subject closely reflecting its views.

But this initiative ran into opposition particularly from French delegate Marcel Trigon, a member of his party's central committee, the source said. The Italian and Spanish delegates also probably took a similar view in their speeches.

Positions seem to have been as basically clear-cut over the principal question on the agenda, the magazine's direction and its openness for the various trends now being expressed in the international communist movement.

Up to now Problems of Peace and Socialism, whose headquarters are here, has always taken a very pro-Soviet line in recent issues. It included articles by Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Janos Kadar, General Secretaries of the Bulgarian and Hungarian parties, frankly hostile to Euro-Communism.

It does not seem that the parties closest to Moscow would want to see the magazine feature the debate between the Communist parties in power in Eastern Europe and those in the West.

In the name of Czechoslovakia Mr. Dumer Vasil Bilak summed up the view of his peers.

"We understand that the different conditions in which the brother parties are sometimes lead to different opinions," he said.

"But the representatives of these brother parties should raise these questions in the pages of the review to reinforce the solidarity of the communist movement, and not to make them into factors of division and turn the parties against each other."

May Day rally in Guyana could spell trouble

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, April 30 (R). — A rising wave of dissatisfaction among workers has brought fears of a confrontation between government and labour in the Socialist Guyana Republic.

Major union concerns are expected to surface on Sunday during a mass rally to mark May Day. These could give a clearer indication of just how wide the gap has become between the government and the workers who, through the Trades Union Congress (TUC), have solidly supported the ruling People's National Congress Party in the past two elections.

Labour leaders plan to go to

Sunday's rally with a wad of resolutions in defence of worker interests and, as some have said, to safeguard hard won rights.

The TUC is also making an assessment, based on a document prepared by four of its more militant affiliates, of the impact on real earnings of crisis measures implemented by the government this year.

These include, among others, the scrapping or reduction of subsidies and higher costs for transport and food.

The problem for the government is how to steer a line between its tight economic policies and union statements that, in the face of fast rising living costs, there are certain minimum standards below which they cannot drop their demands.

It may be significant that the Labour Ministry has been taken over by a strong willed cousin of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham, Mr. Hamilton Green, from the more amiable Mr. Winslow Carrington who had held the post since 1968.

According to the state press here Mr. Green plans a major policy speech at the rally during which he intends to "point the new direction labour should take."

The first indication that unrest among workers was reaching significant proportions came when Georgetown's municipal workers walked off the job, leaving

avenging rubbish to mount up in the streets.

Mayor Kenneth Short promptly called in the army, national servicemen and the newly created People's Militia to clear the streets, bringing an angry retort from TUC General Secretary Joseph Pollydore.

Mr. Pollydore said in a radio talk that the use of uniformed personnel in this way was "most undesirable."

"Perhaps it is felt by some that the workers are so daft that they would be incapable of perceiving the use of the People's Militia as the emergence of a new industrial relations trend in the public sector which poses a threat to their security," he said.

Since the municipal workers went on strike, government printers prevented the publication of state newspapers for four days before getting partial agreement to their wage demands.

A sister company running a radio station is now faced with a three-day strike ultimatum and nurses were meeting later this week in an emergency session to discuss a strike threat over wages.

With the workers' traditional political loyalties to the ruling party now blurred by the shortage of cash to pay for basic domestic necessities, the government will need to handle the situation carefully if confrontation is to be avoided.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

Table with columns: JORDAN TELEVISION, AMMAN AIRPORT, VOICE OF AMERICA, BBC RADIO, EMERGENCIES, USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS, Cultural Centres. Includes program schedules, flight arrivals/departures, radio programs, emergency contacts, and phone numbers for various services and organizations.

Advertisement for 'White space for sale' and 'To advertise in the JORDAN TIMES call 67171'. Includes a map of Jordan and contact information for advertising.

Nation observes May Day today

Jordan is to join the world Sunday in commemorating May Day.

A ceremony will take place on the occasion at the Professional Associations Complex under the patronage of His Highness Prince Hassan, the Viceroy.

The ceremony, to be devoted to the importance of the worker and his role in developing and building society, will be attended by top officials and representatives of various trade unions and organisations in the country.

Jordan first celebrated May Day in 1971

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan Sunday celebrates May Day (Labour Day) which was first recognised as an official national holiday in Jordan in 1971.

At present Jordan has 17 labour unions, all of which are members in the General Federation of Labour Unions.

The Jordanian labour movement witnessed the birth of the first union in 1953, one year after His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne. The first labour law enacted by parliament at the time allowed 7 or more persons working for the same institution or in the same field to organise themselves into a labour union for the protection of their rights. The first association of this kind to be set up was the construction workers union.

The General Federation of Labour Unions was established in 1954, when the 10 unions which had come into existence by then such a federation. Its declared aim was to contribute to the industrial development of the country, increase production and raise the workers' standard of living.

The government, in its efforts to improve workers' conditions, had established many childcare and maternity centres and launched housing projects for workers in the low-income bracket.

This year, King Hussein issued a directive for the enactment of a social security law.

Arab parliamentarians prepare for meet with European colleagues

DAMASCUS, April 30 (R) — Arab parliamentarians met here today to prepare for an Arab-European parliamentary gathering to be held in Luxembourg on June 30.

Sheikh Hamad Abu Shihab, deputy speaker of the United Arab Emirates' (UAE) National Assembly, presided. Mr. Fawzi Al Umda, Secretary General of the Arab Parliamentary Union, told reporters Arab parliamentarians would be discussing a coordinated stand for the meeting with their European colleagues.

BADRAN

PERMITS OFFICIALS TO TAKE OUT CARS

AMMAN (JNA). — Prime Minister Mudar Badran issued an official statement Saturday allowing senior government officials whose duties involve heavy use of government owned cars to sign out such cars themselves for use during and after working hours if they are in possession of a valid driver's licence and after obtaining written permission from their ministers.

First Jordanian-Turkish film is being shot here

AMMAN (JNA). — Photographing of the first Jordanian-Turkish movie played by Jordanian and Turkish actors began here Saturday. The film Eagle of the East will be shot in Amman, Jarash and Ramtha in colour. The dialogue will be in Arabic and Turkish, and there will be English and French subtitles.

Five Jordanians and six Turks (three men and three women) are starring in the film a first joint venture. The story is a detective story in a historical setting, depicting the struggle between goodness and evil. Shooting in Jordan will take one month. It will then be sent to Istanbul for printing.



Princess Basma (second from right) visits a classroom during her tour of Zarqa and Russeifa Saturday. (JNA photo).

Princess Basma tours welfare centres

AMMAN (JNA). — Her Highness Princess Basma Saturday toured a number of social welfare centres, private voluntary societies and centres for the handicapped in the towns of Russeifa and Zarqa.

Princess Basma who was briefed on the activities of the institutions, expressed satisfaction at the standard of their

work and appreciation for the role played by them in social development.

The princess also opened a charitable bazaar at the Women Workers' Society at Russeifa, and presided at the graduation ceremony of the first group of girls to complete their studies at the school sponsored by the society. Princess Basma was accompanied during her tour by Minister of Labour Issam Al Ajlouni.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:		
U.K. sterling	569.0	575.0
U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
German mark	139.7	140.1
French franc	66.7	67.0
Swiss franc	131.3	131.7
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.4	37.6
Saudi riyal	93.4	93.8
Lebanese pound	108.7	109.2
Syrian pound	80.8	81.0
Iraqi dinar	945.0	950.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1140.0	1152.0
Egyptian pound	480.0	470.0
Libyan dinar	810.0	820.0
UAE dirham	84.5	85.2

NATIONAL NOTES

* AMMAN. — 12 surveyors from various government departments started a 3-month refresher course here at the Jordan Geographic Centre Saturday.

* IRBID. — The Princess Alia Battalion Saturday organised a sports festival here as part of His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee celebrations.

* AMMAN. — Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hmud received the Indian and Australian charges d'affaires in Amman.

* AMMAN. — As part of celebrations for His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee, students of the Bishop's Secondary School Saturday evening performed a play entitled "The Happiest Days".

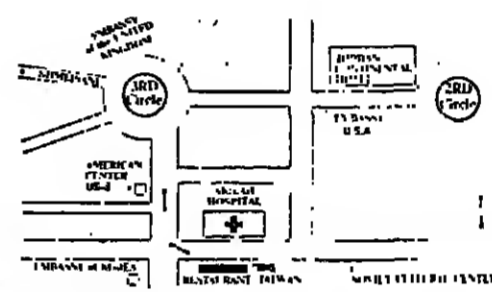
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ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

IMF issues anti-protectionism statement while agreeing to boost lending power

WASHINGTON, April 30 (R). — Finance ministers of the International Monetary Fund member countries have made plans to boost the organization's lending power.

They also issued a strong statement opposing protectionism.

After two days of discussions, the IMF interim committee agreed in principle on a major proposal to increase the fund's lendable resources.

The plan, drafted by the fund's Managing Director Mr. Johannes Witteveen, will establish a special fund to enable the IMF to help members fac-

ing balance of payments difficulties.

Other means of increasing the agency's resources, however, such as a new allocation of special drawing rights, the fund's own international accounting unit, were temporarily put aside because of wide disagreement among committee members.

Meeting just one week before a seven-nation economic summit, the finance ministers issued a strong warning against the emergence of protectionist trade policies.

In a communique issued yesterday, the interim committee

said "any tendencies toward protectionist trade policies cannot be considered acceptable from an international point of view and should be strongly resisted."

"Indeed, increased attention should be paid to the need to reduce the existing restrictions on trade," it declared.

The communique added: "Success in the current negotiations in Geneva would make an important contribution to this end."

The anti-protectionist statement, according to monetary sources, was the strongest on trade ever issued by the group of 20 finance ministers.

During recent debates on international economic trends, there has been growing concern over increasing Japanese exports that resulted in demands in Europe and the United States for import curbs or quota restraints.

The ministers also approved new power for the surveillance of exchange rates by the fund.

Dr. Witteveen summed up the meetings at a press conference saying that it was clear that the pause in world economic growth was now over and that recovery was under way.

The meetings had clear implications for the London Summit of the Exchequer, Mr. Denis Healey, told a press conference earlier this week that the affluent countries could use the summit as a forum to pledge their utmost to achieve the goals they have set for themselves.

He also said he hoped the summit would speed financial aid to countries suffering from balance of payments deficits.

Mr. Healey said yesterday he hoped the International Monetary Fund would be able to set up the new facility for assistance to deficit countries by the end of the summer.

Addressing a new conference, he confirmed that the fi-

ance ministers meeting here in the IMF's interim committee agreed to increase the IMF's capacity to lend to deficit countries but failed to decide by how much.

"There are signs that the facility could be at least \$10 billion," Mr. Healey said.

But he said it might take several weeks before Saudi Arabia would decide on the size of its contribution to this facility.

The chancellor said there was "unanimous agreement" on the need for a new increase in quotas -- the "shares" of member countries which also determine their borrowing rights -- but he recognized that there were still considerable divergencies as to the size of the increase.

Mr. Healey made it clear that the interim committee had rejected proposals for a new substantial allocation of special drawing rights (SDR's) but would ask the IMF to examine the possibility of a "symbolic" allocation to strengthen the SDR's.

Mr. Healey said the 25,000 million dollar "safety net" agreed within the framework of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) -- but rejected last year by the U.S. Congress -- was now on the back burner or in the freezer."

Carter sends energy plan to Congress with strong warnings

WASHINGTON, April 30 (R). — President Carter yesterday sent his national energy plan to Congress, describing the crisis which the United States faced as an invisible one "which grows steadily worse."

The president's plan warned that the United States' position as a world leader would be weakened if it continued to increase its dependence on oil imports.

"The current vulnerability to supply interruptions affects the whole structure of international relations," the plan said.

In presenting the plan, the president did not back down from his more unpopular proposals.

Among these were a graduated excise tax on cars with heavy petrol consumption and a stand-by tax under which he could raise the current four-cent tax on petrol by up to 50 cents over the next 10 years if petrol use exceeded the anticipated 1978 consumption of 7.35 million barrels by more than one per cent.

The plan said all nations shared an interest in developing energy resources other than oil and gas.

"The prognosis for the United States and the world is serious as current growth for oil continues," it declared.

It envisaged a situation by the middle of the 1980s in which the United States could be vying for scarce oil against its allies and other nations, "including the Soviet Union."

The main objectives of the plan are:

- reduction of U.S. dependence on foreign oil and vulnerability to supply interruptions;
- Keeping U.S. imports of oil production approaches its capacity limitation; and
- Having renewable and inexhaustible sources of energy for sustained economic growth.

The main features of the plan include conservation and fuel efficiency, rational pricing and production policies and "reasonable certainty and stability in government policies."

Other goals include the substitution of other energy resources for coal and gas and development of non-conventional technologies for the future.

A White House spokesman said the president would also take steps within two weeks under existing authority regarding the price of domestically produced oil.

Under his energy proposals, the price of all U.S. produced oil will be allowed to rise to the current world level of about 13.50 dollars a barrel over the next three years in three stages beginning January 1, 1978.

The president also plans to close the gap in the present two-tier pricing system under which the ceiling wholesale price on old oil is set at 5.25 dollars a barrel and that of oil from new fields at 11.28 dollars.

Under his plan, both ceilings would be allowed to rise to take inflation into account.

Sudan joins Arab Common Market

CAIRO, April 30 (R). — Sudan has joined the Arab Common Market, to become its fifth member, a spokesman for the Arab Economic Unity Council said here today.

The market has been established a few years for close economic coordination among Arab states including marketing, preferential trade tariffs and other facilities.

The other members are Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iraq.

Talks proceed towards an international sugar accord

GENEVA, April 30 (AFP). — The two-week-old talks here between sugar producing and consuming countries are marking time, most observers agree.

The United Nations-sponsored conference, aimed at stabilising the price of the commodity, took place mainly behind closed doors this week.

On the bargaining table was a 131-page, 80-article, assessment of the market from the International Sugar Organisation (ISO).

But article-by-article discussion of the document did little if anything at all to bring delegates together on the issues at hand.

Supporters of a quota system of distribution -- mainly Third World exporting countries -- and supporters of stockpiling -- mainly the nine-member European Economic Community (EEC) -- remained fundamentally divided.

But hopes remained for progress before the conference was slated to adjourn May 27, with two more readings of the ISO-proposed agreement scheduled -- though sources close to the proceedings were saying privately that a second session may be needed to reach an accord.

There was some speculation that the United States proposal to use both quotas and stocks would amount to a compromise solution.

Under the U.S. plan, prices would be maintained between agreed levels by selling off stocks when they are at the low point and by fixing quotas when they reach the high point.

But even if other delegations accept the idea of a sugar fork, they would still have to work out technical aspects of a plan, making it unlikely that the conference would finish its work by the May 27 deadline.

Still to be agreed, observers pointed out, would be maximum and minimum prices, the size and financing of stocks, and quota limits.

Asked to comment on a report in the London daily The Times, quoting Mr. Blumenthal as having told President Carter that the French were now "more cooperative" because of their "basically weak economic situation," Mr. Barre said that since last Saturday's meeting was not an official one, "I did not have to adopt any position reflecting any easing whatsoever."

However, he added, "I felt encouraged by the views of my colleagues on the efforts towards recovery made by France and on the prospects for the recovery of our country."

On other problems, he said, the stance of the French government was well known "and I would like to say there is no reason why it should change."

The countries represented at last week-end's meeting at 'La Lanterne', the French premier's white-washed 15-room summer house in a garden located by the Chateau de Versailles, will all be taking part in next week's economic summit in London, along with Canada and Italy.

The secret meeting was divulged when President Carter and Mr. Blumenthal unexpectedly exchanged a few words in front of switched-on microphones before a White House lunch this week.

The British and U.S. treasuries confirmed earlier yesterday that the meeting had been held. U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns told correspondents during the International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington yesterday that financial questions had been discussed at Versailles, but refused to give any details.

In London, a treasury source said it was not the first meeting of this kind organised by Mr. Barre.

Finance ministers of industrial nations held secret meetings in Versailles last Saturday

PARIS, April 30 (AFP). — French Premier Raymond Barre yesterday confirmed that he held a secret meeting at Versailles last Saturday with finance ministers of leading industrial countries.

He told newsmen that he had the "pleasure" of meeting U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, West German Finance Minister Hans Eppel and a representative of the Japanese finance minister.

The premier declined to comment on the tenor of the talks, held at his official summer residence at Versailles.

But Mr. Barre, who is also Economy and Finance Minister, explained that since he was himself unable to go to Washington for the monetary talks now under way there, some of his "colleagues" had indicated that they were prepared to come to France for a strictly private meeting.

"I appreciated the gesture

of my colleagues who were willing to spend a few hours for an exchange of views on international economic and monetary problems," Mr. Barre told newsmen.

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Israeli defence research workers go on strike

TEL AVIV, April 30 (R). — About 1,500 scientific research workers of the Israeli defence establishment went on strike yesterday for more pay as efforts were being made to clear the country's three ports following a similar stoppage by merchant navy officers.

The research workers staged a token 24-hour strike earlier this week but negotiations with the government broke down last night and the workers decided to strike.

The marines officers ended their 23-day strike for higher

defence workers go on strike

pay and better working conditions Thursday night and renewed negotiations with their employers.

The shipping companies estimated their financial losses at 50 million Israeli pounds (about three million sterling).

The government yesterday began to issue emergency back-to-work orders to a number of the striking research workers.

Defence ministry sources said the orders were necessary to allow highly-essential work to continue undisturbed.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

- * ZURICH, April 30 (AFP). — Fears have mounted here that the Credit Suisse Bank scandal, the biggest in the country's history, could take a toll on Switzerland's wealth and coveted position in the world monetary order. At the very least, the affair was expected to galvanise the Swiss Banking community into taking measures to prevent any other such blows to the sacrosanct position of Switzerland as a repository of foreign funds.
- * DACCA, April 30 (R). — Bangladesh and Egypt have signed a protocol laying down new ways of payment for trade between the two countries, officials said here today. Under the new protocol trade can be settled by convertible currency dealings instead of the old barter system. The document was signed in Cairo on Tuesday after three days of talks between Egyptian officials and a visiting Bangladesh trade mission.
- * WASHINGTON, April 30 (AFP). — The World Bank is to float a 400 million mark, (\$173.9 million) loan on the West German market, it announced yesterday. The bonds will bear interest of 8.5 per cent and be repayable in 1987. They will be issued at 99.5 per cent their nominal value.
- * DAMASCUS, April 30 (AFP). — North Korea is to offer its aid to Syria in developing phosphate fields and the metallurgical industry in that country under an agreement made here Thursday night. It was signed by North Korean Ambassador Han Sou-ik and Syrian Minister of Petroleum and Mining Resources Issa Darwiche.
- * ABU DHABI, April 30 (R). — United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mansour bin Zayed left here today for Riyadh with a message from President Zaid to Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd. Observers believed the message was connected with oil policies.
- * JEDDAH, April 30 (R). — Saudi Arabian Finance Minister Mohammed Abul Khail left here yesterday for Washington at the head of an official delegation to attend the annual meeting of the Saudi-American Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation. Official sources said new economic agreements were expected to be concluded between the two countries during the visit.

Americans eat 50 billion hamburgers a year

NEW YORK, April 30 (AFP). — Americans devour 50,000 million hamburgers a year.

That works out at an average of four per week per American, or 40 per cent of the total U.S. meat consumption, statistics show.

Snack bars that only serve the all-American hamburger make up 15 per cent of U.S. restaurants. It is the great American coast-to-coast gastronomic speciality, served on a bun with sauerkraut, mustard, onions, cheese, relish or practically anything that strikes the earth's fancy.

The reason for the popularity of the hamburger is its cheapness. In a restaurant it usually costs from one to two dollars. Inflation-conscious Americans are likely to make it 50 to 60 per cent of their meat diet by 1980, experts say.

The hot dog runs a poor second in U.S. meat eating habits. They eat a mere 16,000 million a year, or about six a month per American.

THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Ettenson

PLAYTIME
By Michael Priestley

ACROSS

- 1 Coniferous forests
- 7 Riposte
- 14 Make lace
- 17 Math subj.
- 21 Finger at point
- 22 Indian
- 23 Afr. country: abbr.
- 24 Rent out
- 25 Inlet for a board game
- 27 One of the stooges
- 28 Cheese place
- 29 Leaving a will
- 30 Part of OED
- 31 Cordwain
- 33 Physicist's item: abbr.
- 34 Decree
- 35 Cpl.
- 36 Hubbub
- 37 Rose lover
- 41 Ladies' glades
- 43 Ridge
- 45 Big
- 49 Garden party game
- 51 Siesta blankets
- 53 Trend
- 54 Con man
- 55 Artistic acronym
- 58 Douay version
- 59 Heavenly name
- 60 Sometimes for two
- 62 Turner of song
- 63 Moroccan capital
- 64 Russ. guild
- 65 More irritable
- 68 As a rule
- 70 Le Carre character
- 71 Real estate pastime
- 74 Ger. industrial city
- 76 Ham radios, for short
- 79 Mideast nation
- 80 Chinese leader
- 81 Trees of a forest
- 84 Crumb
- 85 Outrigger
- 86 Statute
- 87 -- Lucescu
- 89 Concept of falling nations
- 92 Degrees, for short
- 93 Imagine
- 96 Weapons
- 97 Macho guy
- 100 -- Houssa
- 101 Ulster
- 103 Eagle's cousin
- 104 A Cooper
- 105 Rule: Fr.
- 106 Map feature
- 108 Maple or corn
- 112 Plumber's domain
- 113 Mad rush
- 115 Indian game
- 117 Closet items
- 119 Floating
- 120 More sensitive
- 121 Goose or two
- 122 Hole in one
- 123 Quantity: abbr.
- 124 Foxy dance
- 126 From the founding of Roma: abbr.
- 128 Ho! polloi
- 132 Aural
- 133 Unit for measuring lenses
- 138 First gardener
- 139 Conway
- 140 Nixon telecast
- 143 Jospin Broz
- 144 State: abbr.
- 145 Military
- 146 Channel of sorts
- 147 Eye alectronically
- 148 Rorem
- 149 Stone
- 150 Above: Fr.

DOWN

- 1 Careful manner
- 2 Back
- 3 problem
- 4 prepares
- 4 Blast of wind
- 5 Land of the silkworm
- 6 Port
- 7 Actress
- 8 Baseball star
- 9 Dupe
- 10 "A Night at the --"
- 11 Collars of old
- 12 " -- Girl"
- 13 Certain
- 14 Best
- 15 Thine: Fr.
- 16 Palm parts
- 17 Shirley Jackson story
- 18 Travel
- 19 Levin and others
- 20 Birthstones
- 26 Jai alai ball
- 31 Word game
- 32 Tokyo, once
- 34 Sworeplay
- 35 Of nostrils
- 37 Rudiments
- 38 Tavern
- 39 Altar words
- 40 Anger, for one
- 42 Largest part
- 44 Nativia
- 45 Sugary vegetable
- 46 Sword
- 47 handra
- 48 "Carino --"
- 50 "That's what -- telling you!"
- 52 Ignores the referer
- 56 Buffalo kin
- 57 Among: Fr.
- 58 Military man: abbr.
- 61 Redolence
- 65 Jennings sign
- 66 Dumb one
- 67 Nibble
- 69 Ploochle
- 70 Form a pre-cipitate
- 72 Jat-aga
- 73 Swiss star-type
- 75 Sailout sign
- 76 Gator's cousin
- 77 Drill
- 78 Utters
- 82 Here: Fr.
- 83 " -- for the Misbegotten"
- 85 Heavenly coins
- 87 Long hair
- 88 Word game
- 90 Uncomfortably situated
- 91 Stern
- 92 Board game
- 98 Most mean
- 99 Papes
- 97 Farrago
- 98 Kazan
- 99 St. Paul's state: abbr.
- 100 Bus. abbr.
- 102 Lacarata
- 107 Tire parts
- 109 Emeritus: abbr.
- 110 Manipulate
- 111 Seed
- 113 NJ battle-field
- 114 Sign of mendicancy
- 116 Yachted
- 118 Col. subj.
- 120 Elec. item
- 123 Prepared
- 125 Nouveaux
- 127 Thicket
- 128 Angoras
- 129 Keatsian
- 130 Hari
- 131 Smaragdine isle
- 132 Stata
- 134 Dog and fish
- 135 Golf pegs
- 138 Unbleached
- 137 Cr letters
- 140 Vehicle
- 141 Breakfast
- 142 Food regimen: abbr.

Diagramless 17 X 17, by Nellie Meyer

ACROSS

- 1 Ready money
- 5 Freminger
- 6 Location
- 10 Incision
- 11 Jason's ship
- 12 Tic -- toe
- 13 Diversity
- 14 Questions
- 16 Pro votes
- 17 Fold over
- 19 "Rock of --"
- 20 Have a recollection
- 22 Group of athletes
- 26 Engine
- 29 Ethiopian commander
- 30 Having no job
- 31 Wrong
- 32 Folklore
- 35 being
- 36 Wise old men
- 36 Masculine
- 37 Cowboy
- 38 Crowd
- 39 Wives
- 40 Outskirts of cities
- 43 Snares
- 44 Long, long
- 45 Not so much
- 46 George's
- 48 Money in the pot
- 50 Chopping tool
- 51 Careful
- 52 Food plan
- 53 Ornithologist
- 54 Letter opener
- 54 Fur
- 55 Surface
- 56 DOWN
- 1 -- Rice
- 2 Book of maps
- 3 Posers
- 22 Jeweled headdress
- 23 Brink
- 24 Porter and stout
- 25 Jumble
- 28 "I Remem-ber --"
- 27 Actor Sharif
- 28 Spirited contest
- 33 Costello or Gehrig
- 34 Stringed instrument
- 35 Triangular sail
- 40 Nun
- 41 Displace
- 42 Shout of disapproval
- 43 Bottled spirits
- 45 Boys
- 46 Banishment
- 48 Tissue partitions
- 52 Health resort

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. TET I GED HSN GWDBH HWFN. EAN JNNA IERVHWZVYA JNNIB YRR SWB ZEER IDEFWNB. —By Earl Ireland

2. EL LUCKY NOUNCILY SELF PUNC LI SER LFK PUNCTIL UL FRK NOUNC. —By Lois H. Jones

3. ZRUGGE COZECHLUTZ IJL CTSTP AH SE "E" SH ATS SITUP ZRUGGE CHLUTZ COZE. —By Steve Sanford

4. YTS YOUTHDATE INCORUS. YDH NA INCHUERDU. —By David Alan

Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Real selflessness is to share the interests of others.
2. Flu flew out the door when fresh air flew in at the windows.
3. Antiquated marriage contract does sometimes require renegotiation.
4. Jolly poker player slyly plays a joker.

Libya expels 250 Egyptians thousands more may follow

CAIRO, April 30 (R). — Some 250 Egyptian workers expelled from Libya arrived here last night amid reports that thousands more were being gathered into special camps to await expulsion.

The official Egyptian Middle East News Agency said the 250 Egyptians, who had mostly been working in military installations and Tripoli University, arrived at Cairo Airport aboard three planes.

The agency quoted the expelled workers as saying Libyan authorities had gathered thousands of Egyptians in special camps in preparation for their departure to Egypt.

There are more than 200,000 Egyptians working in Libya. The semi-official Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram said yesterday Libya had alerted Cairo Airport to expect a big influx of expelled Egyptian workers.

Cairo Radio said today that the Libya has ordered all Egyptian, Sudanese, Syrian and Palestinian doctors working in military hospitals in the Libyan Jamahiriya to leave the country within 72 hours.

It said Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi had ordered the expulsion of the doctors last week but extended the deadline until the arrival of Soviet physicians to replace them.

Relations between Egypt and the Libyan Jamahiriya have been severely strained in recent months by mutual accusations of bombings and acts of sabotage.

Al-Ahram said Libya sent a note to the Arab League on Thursday calling for an emergency meeting to discuss deterioration of Egyptian-Libyan relations.

The note said Egyptian workers constituted a great danger to the country's security, according to Al-Ahram.

Compromise over Namibia possible

CAPE TOWN, April 30 (R). — A compromise solution over the troubled future of South West Africa (Namibia) now looks possible after progress made in three days of talks between South Africa and representatives of five Western powers here.

Britain, France, the United States, West Germany and Canada as well as South Africa agreed they had made sufficient progress in the talks, which ended yesterday, to go deeper

into the situation in future discussions.

During the talks the Western powers pressed for free elections with participation by SWAPO, the South West Africa People's Organisation now fighting a guerrilla war for outright black majority rule.

One group leader said the delegates from the 11 ethnic groups represented in South West Africa, including the whites, had agreed to SWAPO participating in an election or a referendum.

Indian president might reject cabinet proposal to dissolve state assemblies

NEW DELHI, April 30 (R). — India's acting President B.D. Jatti today appeared to be holding out against a government recommendation that he dissolve nine state assemblies controlled by the opposition Congress Party and order new elections.

Mr. Jatti met Home Minister Charan Singh and Law Minister Shanti Bhushan this morning, following last night's cabinet recommendation which under a recent constitutional amendment is binding on the president.

A spokesman for Mr. Jatti, who was Congress candidate for the post of vice-president, said last night he was considering the recommendation and would discuss it with Mr. Charan Singh today.

However, after this morning's meeting the spokesman said the ordinances had not been signed. He gave no further details.

Samachar news agency reported that Mr. Jatti had indicated last night he needed time to consider the various aspects involved.

A refusal to sign by Mr. Jatti could provoke a constitutional crisis, observers said today.

The precise reasons for Mr. Jatti's hesitancy to accept the cabinet's advice are not yet known. Mr. Charan Singh said after this morning's meeting that the cabinet would meet later today, presumably to discuss the situation.

The Congress Party was routed in all the nine states

in last month's general elections that swept Prime Minister Morarji Desai's Janata Party to an overwhelming victory.

The government argues that the results showed the state governments had lost the people's confidence. The Congress Party maintains that dissolving the assemblies before they have completed their scheduled terms is unconstitutional.

Control of the state assemblies is important because their members form a majority of the Electoral College which must elect a new president by August 11.

The vacancy in the presidency was caused by the death of Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed in February.

Italy mends legal loophole to stop automatic release of detained "extremists"

ROME, April 30 (R). — The Italian government has approved a decree aimed at stopping the automatic release after four years in detention of people accused of acts of extremist violence.

Its decision last night was seen as another sign of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti's determination to try to stop a

wave of extremist violence affecting most cities.

Until now, all Italians have had the right to be freed after four years in detention, whether or not their case has come for trial and been completed.

But some jurists complained that the extremists had taken advantage of the slow course of Italian justice and fears among many ordinary Italians that they might suffer reprisals if they served as jurors.

They said the extremists, particularly leftists, had also made difficulties over their defence lawyers, and sometimes rejected those appointed for them, allowing four years to pass, and winning automatic release from detention.

Under the decree, due to be published next week, detention may be continued after four years "in circumstances where force majeure impedes the formation of juries or the exercise of the defence."

The decree did not identify extremists as its target but observers said the phrasing left no doubt of its intention.

Echography: A 3rd eye for obstetricians

By Patrick Babielle

PARIS, April 30 (AFP). — Echography, ultrasonic diagnosis, has become an indispensable tool for obstetricians, a sort of third eye which from now on they will not be able to do without.

The process is simple, although the technique is very sophisticated. It is allied to radar or sonar, from which it is a highly developed derivative.

Dr. Bernard Leroy, Secretary General of the National College of French Gynaecologists and Obstetricians commented: "No gynaecologist in the world will be able to do without this technique of diagnosis by ultra-sound, any more than a submariner or a bat."

The echotomograph emits a bundle of ultra-sounds which, when they meet an obstacle, send back an "echo" allowing the distance of the obstacle to be measured and its image to be projected on a screen.

The latest precision equipment can clearly project two points a mere 2 mm. apart, located 20 cm. deep in a woman's abdomen.

It also allows the beating heart of a seven-week-old foetus to be detected.

It amounts to a revolution in obstetrics. Gynaecologists today have at their disposal a me-

Rightist opposition party may be formed in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, April 30 (R). — Rhodesia appears likely to have its first white opposition party since the colony broke with Britain 12 years ago following expulsions from Premier Ian Smith's ruling Rhodesia Front Party.

In a three-and-a-half meeting yesterday 12 members of parliament and Rhodesia Front Chairman Harold Coleman were expelled after opposing the idea of allowing Rhodesia to be governed by its African majority on the grounds it was contrary to party principles.

Mr. Smith should now have a unified party behind him if he decides to back new Anglo-American proposals for a transition of power some time next year to the African majority which outnumbers whites 20-1.

It is believed the 12 rebel parliamentarians will cross to the opposition benches, at present occupied by 13 black opposition M.P.s, and set themselves up as an all-white opposition party.

A spokesman for the 12 said last night it was too early to comment on their plans but if they do form a party it will be the first rightwing opposition group since Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence in 1965.

The agency quoted the expelled workers as saying Libyan authorities had gathered thousands of Egyptians in special camps in preparation for their departure to Egypt.

There are more than 200,000 Egyptians working in Libya. The semi-official Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram said yesterday Libya had alerted Cairo Airport to expect a big influx of expelled Egyptian workers.

Cairo Radio said today that the Libya has ordered all Egyptian, Sudanese, Syrian and Palestinian doctors working in military hospitals in the Libyan Jamahiriya to leave the country within 72 hours.

It said Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi had ordered the expulsion of the doctors last week but extended the deadline until the arrival of Soviet physicians to replace them.

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North Sea rig plugged

STAVANGER, Norway, April 30 (R). — American experts today plugged a rogue oil rig which has spewed thousands of tonnes of oil and gas into North Sea for the past week.

They pinched off the oil gush at 11 a.m. by using special new rams operating under greater pressure than before.

When the leak stopped, they bolted a four-tonne metal bonnet on the blown-out pipeline and began the final move of pumping mud down it.

An engineering executive of the American Phillips Petroleum Company told a press conference: "Once the mud is in the well, we could not have another blowout."

By the time the press conference was over, Mr. Robert Archambeault, Chief Engineer of Phillips, said the new rams had been holding for two hours without any leak.

He told 300 reporters: "The pressure at the top of the pipeline is near zero and to my knowledge there are no leaks and the flow is stopped."

"I am very pleased and relieved," the executive said. "I think the main job is over. They've started pumping mud now and its looking better every moment."

Weather experts reported a small gale was blowing up round the Bravo rig but Mr. Archambeault said work would go on.

"Putting the mud down the production line may take a few hours," the Phillips chief engineer said.

He believed the Texas specialist Red Adair was on the platform when today's third capping attempt proved a success.

"I don't know for sure but I would surmise he was on Bravo," Mr. Archambeault said.

Mr. Adair has made a fortune by tackling oil disasters throughout the world for the last 25 years. He heads the American experts who were called in to plug the Bravo rig when it went out of control in the North Seas Ekofisk field on Friday last week.

When he arrived here yesterday to take charge of the operation, he told reporters: "We have a whole bunch of tricks. We will wind it up in a couple of days or sooner."

Mr. Archambeault was asked repeatedly at today's press conference what had gone right this time when the previous two attempts to cap the rig had failed although using similar techniques.

He said: "We changed the BOP (blow-out prevention) mechanism and brought in a longer hydraulic system which boosted the pressure. This time it worked."

More than 1,000 barrels of special mud were moved into the Bravo platform from a repair barge to squirt down and block the pipeline.

A Norwegian drilling rig would go to the rig and take up position to start drilling a relief well as a further precaution, the Phillips chief engineer said.

El Salvador president will not negotiate for release of captive F.M.

SAN SALVADOR, April 30 (R). — President Arturo Molina has told the Salvadorean people he will never negotiate with guerrillas who have held the country's foreign minister captive for the past 11 days.

The guerrillas said yesterday that the Minister, Senor Mauricio Borogonovo Pohl, was unharmed and would still be released only in exchange for 37 alleged political prisoners.

In a broadcast last night President Molina said: "They could kidnap any other public figure to obtain the liberty of

any criminal. Nobody in this country except the guerrillas themselves would be safe in his work or daily life."

The kidnappers of the foreign minister knew beforehand that they had imposed impossible conditions, since the people who figured in their list were free or were awaiting trial before the criminal courts, President Molina added.

The only expression of good faith the kidnappers can give is to let Senor Mauricio Borogonovo Pohl go free."

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

* WASHINGTON, April 30 (R). — The United States yesterday announced its first government-to-government arms deal with Sudan -- a proposed sale of six C-130 military cargo aircraft worth \$74 million. A Defence Department announcement of the proposed sale said spare engines and other parts, as well as technical assistance and training, were included in the deal. Government sources said President Carter approved the sale on April 7 and Congress was informed a few days later.

* CAIRO, April 30 (AFP). — The Arab League Council will hold a special meeting here Monday to consider a report from a fact-finding mission it sent to the French territory of Afars and Issas (Djibouti) recently. Afterwards the council will consider whether to send observers to the territory for the May 8 general elections self-determination referendum.

* WASHINGTON, April 30 (R). — The Soviet Union has turned down the latest plea from the United States for the release of Hitler's deputy, Rudolf Hess, now serving a life prison sentence in West Berlin's Spandau Prison, the State Department said yesterday. Herr Hess, 83 and ailing, is guarded by U.S., British, Soviet and French guards. Any decision to release Herr Hess must be approved by all four powers.

* PARIS, April 30 (Agencies). — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing yesterday visited the mummy of Pharaoh Ramses II in the Paris museum where French scientists are treating it for bacteria infection. The mummy was flown to France last September. French scientists will in a few days start gamma-ray bombardment of the mummy in the final stage of its treatment.

* NICOSIA, April 30 (AFP). — The Greek-Cypriot press is expressing fears that the Turkish community will seek recognition for the idea of partition in Cyprus at next month's meeting of Islamic foreign ministers in Tripoli. The ministers will meet on May 16 at the time that inter-community talks on the future of Cyprus are due to resume. Turkish community leaders have said they want the talks put off until late June, after the Tripoli conference and general elections in Turkey.

* MONACO, April 30 (AFP). — Lord Louis Mountbatten of Burma on Friday awarded the Variety Clubs International 1976 "Humanitarian" Prize to former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Prince Rainier of Monaco presided over a star-studded gala evening at the Monaco Sporting Club as Variety Clubs celebrated its golden jubilee. The Humanitarian Prize is awarded annually to someone who has made an outstanding contribution to peace or human happiness.

* COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado, April 30 (AFP). — Newly-elected United States Olympic Committee (USOC) President Robert Kane has suggested that any repeat of the African walk-out at last year's Montreal Olympics should be met with immediate sanctions. "I would favour sanctions against the countries which made a point to come to the scene of the Olympics and then left. If similar situations come up in the future, I would favour immediate penalties," Mr. Kane said at the USOC General Assembly here.

Collapse of Filipino peace talks reported

MANILA, April 30 (AFP). — Week-long peace talks between a government panel and an Islamic mission on settling the Filipino Muslim revolt for self-rule have collapsed, authoritative sources said today.

The sources told AFP after the two panels met anew this afternoon that there was "a complete breakdown" in the negotiations, following disputes over how to administer a proposed autonomous region in 13 provinces in southern Philippines.

Sources close to the conference earlier said the two sides were deeply split on the issue of how the government in the autonomous region was to be constituted. Another apparently thorny issue was the geographical composition of the autonomous area.

The United States cut military aid to Argentina, Uruguay and Ethiopia, declaring there had been human rights abuses, and all have retaliated. Five Latin American countries have renounced military assistance agreements with Washington and Ethiopia has ordered the closure of U.S. military and cultural missions.

Official U.S. statements expressing concern over the human rights in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia led to sharp criticism from those countries, and the president's decision to write to Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov surprised Western as well as East European diplomats.

Lately, however, public statements have given way to traditional "quiet diplomacy" in conveying American views. Mr. Vance's speech outlines the criteria for human rights, significantly expanding the definition, and provides guidelines on how the United States will react.

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OAS official wants dialogue between Latin America, Arabs

UNITED NATIONS, April 30 — The Secretary General of the Organisation of American States (OAS), Mr. Alejandro Orfila, said yesterday he would propose the opening of a dialogue between Latin America and the Arab states.

He was including his proposal in a report to the Permanent Council of the OAS, which would have to make the final decision, he said.

Mr. Orfila said he found support for a Latin American-Arab dialogue in a number of the Arab nations he visited. He also discussed the matter with Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad in Cairo.

"I see two areas than can complement each other, have a great deal of interest in each other, and yet do not know enough about each other," he said.

Since last month Egypt is among the countries which have observer status in the OAS, involving participation in its various technical programmes.

The OAS secretary general said that, even before becoming an observer, Egypt had offered a number of scholarships.

Regarding future ties with the Gulf states, which he also visited, he said since, for example, they were net importers of food, there was no reason why Latin American countries could not meet many of their needs.

Although it is an indispensable tool, the echotomograph is very difficult to operate. It requires technical training to know how to "programme" the machine according to the examinations to be carried out and also how to interpret the results with accuracy.

Gynaecologists need to take a training course to be able to do this. Training facilities are available at the Cochin-Port Hospital in Paris, in the department headed by Prof. Henrion. These facilities are intended to offer better training for obstetricians, leading to regular use of echography, a technique in which France is catching up and is even ahead of other countries in certain respects.



GOOD SHOOT -- Tottenham Hotspur goalkeeper, Jennings (not seen in picture) of Aston Villa which was given one goal up in the match played at White Hart Lane Saturday.

THE ROYAL RACING CLUB HAS THE PLEASURE

To announce that work and repairs at the club have been completed.

The club will resume its programme for 1977 as of May 1.

You are welcome to spend a pleasant time watching our horse races at 3.30 p.m. every Sunday. A large number of thoroughbred Arab horses will run in the races this year.

Entry fee: 150 fils. Excellent service.

Special places reserved for families.